behalf of the half-and-half plan."

After contending that the George report on the District assessment and taxation was directly responsible for the agitation in Congress against the half-and-half plan, Mr. Macfarland declared that the citizens' committee believed it had shown conclusively that the George report was based upon erroneous figures, and should be entirely disregarded in the future.

Mr. Macfarland answered a criticism of the half-and-half plan made by the District Commissioners to the effect that it was, after all, a "legislative fiction."

he believed with the advance of purity in politics and the general demolition of infrand-half plan is a fiction as much force," commented Senator. "What we must decide here is is this plan is to be continued. It for granted that this committeness will consider that the reating the half-and-half is in it would be a singular thing a Congress will consider that the reating the half-and-half is in its legislation as a fiction." "When did you vote last?" asked Senator Works. "In Illinois in 1888," was the reply. "Then you have evidently lost the roof practical politics." Mr. Mackenzie, in the midst of his plea for suffrage in the District, told the committee, in response to inquiries, that he is still a legal resident of Illithe half-and-half plan is a fiction as having much force," commented Senator Works. "What we must decide here is whether this plan is to be continued. I take it for granted that this committee of Congress will consider that the law creating the half-and-half is in effect. It would be a singular thing for the Congress of the United States to regard its legislation as a fiction."

Mr. Macfarland replied that he had no doubt Congress would so regard it, but that opponents of the half-and-half plan were attempting to show that there was no need for continuing the half-and-half plan because it really did not exist. He told the committee that if the development of the National Capital of the last thirty-seven years is attributable to a "fiction" that fiction certainly should be continued.

Power of Congress Discussed

A discussion of the power of Congres change the organic act of the District of Columbia was provoked at this

to change the organic act," said Senator Works, "and suppose Congress should want to change the proportion of its contribution. Do you think it could be done in an appropriation bill?" "It could be done, undoubtedly," Mr.
Macfarland replied.
Senator Chilton entered the discussion.

Senator Chilton entered the discussion.
"If Congress should reenact the organic act; if it should refuse to say a
word about the organic act; or if it
should wipe out the organic act, the
next Congress can do anything it wants.
One Congress is not bound by a previous Congress is not bound by a previous Congress in this matter. And yet
you are talking about being nervous."
Mr. Macfarland explained that the or-

Quotes Supreme Court of U. S. Mr. Macfarland quoted the Supreme

Court of the United States, wherein the act of 1878 was called an "organic act" and "the constitution of the District of Columbia.

"Our contention is that all this is true," Mr. Macfarland said, referring to the words from the Supreme Court. "Congress may be under no legal obligation to continue the act, but the fact gation to continue the act, but the fact remains that it has not been repealed. Congress has faithfully followed it with a few slight deviations, and under it the District of Columbia has been built up in an orderly manner."

"Yes, the organic act did provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, but did not go farther than that," commented Semator Works.

"And as an organic act it is not to be lightly changed. It is entitled to the benefit of every doubt, and the committee should give great consideration to any proposal to change it." Mr. Macfarland then went on to discuss the ideal methods of appropriating under

ideal methods of appropriating under the half-and-half plan, declaring that

"What was the advantage of the half-and-half if the appropriations were made on their merits and not with the half-and-half in mind?" were made on their merits with the half-and-half in asked Representative Gard.

Greater Progress Possible.

"The advantage was." Mr. Macfarland explained to him, "that when the appropriations were made they were apportioned one-half from the revenues of the United States and one-half from the revenues of the District; and a greater progress in the District was made than if all the expenses were made from the District's revenues."

Opponents Fail to Agree.

made from the District's revenues."
Senator Works referred to former Senated Blackburn's view that changed conditions, increased land holdings by the United States government, makes the half-and-half plan unfair to the residents of the District. He said:
"I hold that the government ought to acquire still more land to house its departments. Now, how long would the half-and-half be fair under such conditions—or do you think it fair now?"
"I think it fair now," answered Mr. Macfarland, "and the main contention we make is that the people of the District ought not to be forced to pay more than one-half." He declared that this should be written into the statutes as a guarantee. Referring to former as a guarantee. Referring to former Senator Blackburn's views, Mr. Macfarland said that the changed conditions, ownership of more land by the United States, etc., are no answer to the claim that the orderly progress of the District ought to be maintained under the half-and-half plan.

Senator Works, "that the government's them? responsibility here rests on the amount of property owned by the United States of property owned by the United States. This is the capital of the nation, and the government ought to maintain it regardless of what some one else does."
"The progress for thirty-seven years under the half-and-half plan," Mr. Macfarland said, "has been great and orderly, and people ought not to be required to pay more than one-half the expense. That is our contention, in the essence," said Mr. Macfarland.
Later Senator Works added:
"The people here are nervous for fear

The people here are nervous for fear the government will not do its duty That seems to be the crux of the situa-tion that has been presented here."

Effects of High Buildings.

Mr. Macfarland commented upon large number of improvements which were needed in the city. Representative Cooper interrupted to ask if it were not true that the erection of "sky-scrapers" in New York had not caused the necessity for building larger sewers there at a very heavy expense. "Will not the erection of high buildings in Washington have the same result?" asked Mr. Cooper.

"Yes," replied Mr. Macfarland, "I have no doubt of it. And I feel sure that the District Commissioners will recommend to Congress the enlargement of some of the sewers here on that account." large number of improvements which

that account."

Senator Works said that he had a letter recently from a committee of the Chamber of Commerce criticising very vigorously the public markets because of lack of sanitation. "I wondered how far the District Commissioners had authority to cor-rect such evils," said Senator Works. "They do all they can I

"They do all they can, I am sure," said Mr. Macfarland.

said Mr. Macfarland.
"I do not wish to be understood as attacking the health department," said Senator Works. "I know that Dr. Woodward, the health officer, is a public-spirited official. But I would like to know why he is not doing something to better those conditions complained of."

Mr. Macfarland suggested that lack of necessary appropriations might have much to do with the matter.

Mr. Macfarland's argument in detail will be found on page fifteen.

Opposes Any Fiscal Change. When Mr. Mackenzie of the Tax Restitute form Association took the stand at the place.

men of the District have not had the courage to oppose their views to those of the powerful organizations which you represent," said Senator Works. ment he announced that he would yield twenty minutes of his time to James Hugh Keeley, another representative

of the Tax Reform Association.

Tricit to appear before the committee and give their views, but that a considerable number of those so invited had not come.

Their Failure to Appear.

"I am quite sure that none of the gentlemen included in the list invited to appear by this committee failed to come here because of lack of courage to express their honest conviction," answered Mr. Macfarland.

"Why didn't they come, then?" asked Senator Works.

of the Tax Reform Association.

Mr. Mackenzie immediately attacked the plan suggested by District Commissioners Newman and Brownlow, by which the federal government was to pay all the expenses of the District, the residents here to pay a reasonable tax into the Trensury Department. He insisted that it would not help the situation that has grown up in Congress due to assertions that the District is not paying enough taxes now.

He said that while he did not agree very often with Mr. Macfarland, who supported the half-and-half plan, he did agree with him in his argument against the proposed new fiscal ar-

Senator Works.

"I do not know," said Mr. Macfarland,
"but I do know that of those who came
here at the invitation of the committee
a considerable majority did speak in
behalf of the half-and-half plan."

After contending that the George re-

Plan to Down "Bossism."

In advocating local self-government, Mr. Mackenzie attracted the attention of Representative Gard by saying that "with graft eliminated only the more intelligent citizens would vote." The Ohio congressman expressed by his tone of voice that the proposition carried elements of novelty to him, and he asked for an ex-planation. Mr. Mackenzie explained that he believed with the advance of purity in politics and the general demolition of

that he is still a legal resident of Illi-nois, but that peculiar conditions had operated to keep him from exercising the right of suffrage.

Outlines Fiscal Plan.

Further on in his statment Mr. Mackenzie urged as a possible plan for the the United States that the government

course between extremes.

Speaking of the single tax arguments, balf-and-half plan.

U. S. Should Maintain Capital.

"I would not have you believe," said

"Rings Benefit Unduly."

Mr. Noves discussed the attacks which have been made upon the present fiscal number, will always say: "The District arrangements between the District and certain "rings" had benefitted unduly thereby. Mr. Noyes declared that Congress has spent both the revenues from the District and the government's contribution to the capital maintenance since 1878 wisely.

since 1878 wisely.

"The benefit from improvements here have been for all the citizens of the District and for all the people of the country whose capital this is," he said, "and not for the benefit of any particular ring."

Mr. Noyes urged that even if any "ring" had been benefited it was not proper now to punish the entire people of the District because the "ring" had benefited. He pointed out that those residents of sections who claim that they have had no improvements would get no improvements if the present fiscal arrangement was done away with.

Small Property Owners Suffer.

aken away even that which he has," in my judgment, if any new fiscal syssaid Mr. Noyes. He continued that small property owners here now have a hard time even under existing conditions. "If the taxes here are doubled "As already stated, the proposed pa-

URGES HOME RULE . FOR THE DISTRICT

W. D. Mackenzie Says Local Residents Are Entitled to Self-Government.

THINKS U. S. SHOULD PAY JUST SHARE OF EXPENSE

Also Advocates Single Tax System. Argument Made Before Committee on Fiscal Relations.

An argument in favor of permitting the citizens of the District to have rule, to tax themselves and to expend their taxes, the government of the United States continuing to contribute a just share toward the expenses of the National Capital, was made today by W. D. Mackenzie of the Tax Reform Association before the congressional committee investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia.

Mr Mackenzie declared the plan by which the federal government would pay all the expenses of the District, the citizens paying a reasonable tax into the federal Treasury, would by no means had settle the difficulties which have existed in Congress over the appropriations for the capital during the last few He argued in favor of the adoption of

the single tax as the most nearly just system of taxation that could be found. Discusses New Fiscal Plan.

"Since the representatives of the Tax might contribute at the rate of \$10 per capita of the inhabitants, and that the local self-government could raise as much money as was necessary.

"Your plan." said Representative Cooper, "would allow people here to tax themselves as high as possible; it would also permit them to tax themselves as lightly as possible, the United States still to contribute three millions or four millions."

There was a discussion of this plan. Mr. Mackenzie held that it would be possible to correct any tendency toward undertaxation by exercising the veto power of the executive on all appropriation bills for the District where the District's share of revenues was

United States and reasonable to correct any tendency to ward undertaxation by exercising the veto power of the executive on all appropriation bills for the District where the District's share of revenues was too small.

"You can veto some expenditure," said Senator Chilton, "but you cannot veto no expenditures." He also declared that it might be necessary under those conditions to operate a combination veto and mandamus.

Mr. Mackenzie yielded twenty minutes to James Hugh Keely, who declared in his opening paragraph that the single taxers are not the only advocates of the abolition of the half-and-half." He also declared that the estimony of former Senator Blackburn alone is sufficient to start a new venture in District. He said that no one could be termed an enemy of the District.

"We have not termed anyone here an enemy of the District," said Mr. Mackanzie still to Trust Congress.

It is a discussion of this plan. Mackenzie in that the one ward undertaxation by exercising the veto most still the national to wound not the nistrict where the District of Columbia; that John Hobbs, who is fortunate or unfortunate enough to live in the District of Sair and reasonable under the privilege, protection and civic rights, that he enjoys by living in the District of Columbia, and that a fair sum of money for John Hobbs to pay for living in the District of would be what it would cost him to live in any other city of the same size.

"Congress has been very generous to be called that the proposed fiscal plan. There is really no proposed fiscal plan. There is really no proposed fiscal plan. There is really no proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtained to assume all the recent of the proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtained to assume all the recent of the proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtained to proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtained to proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtained to proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtaints of the proposed fiscal plan. In stating these obtained to pro

Theodore W. Noyes began his statement at the afternoon session by pointing out to the joint select committee that many of those who were delivering assaults upon the half-and-half plan were occupying positions diametrically opposed to one another. He gave many illustrations of this fact. He said that one speaker declares "half-and-half" unconstitutional; and the attacks it on the grounds that it is dead; another that it has never the alive at all.

He also spoke of the different plans that have been presented for reforming the tax situation in this city and asked if it was not true that the half-and-half plan offered a conservative course between extremes.

Speaking of the single tax arguments, Mr. Noyes asked:

"If it is necessary to equalize tax

No Abatement of Difficulties.

"Under the proposed fiscal system the torm center will not be the half-andhalf; the crucial question will be the District expenditures. Some members of Congress, probably an increasing paid only so much in taxes last year. the United States on the ground that It is not fair that we should vote so many millions next year for new school buildings or extensions of water and sewer systems; we should let the District wait for a few years." And so it

trict wait for a few years. And so it will go.

"But, you say, will not these questions come up under any system? Yes, but under a more practical system there is always a natural test and a natural solution of the difficulties as they arise. "I am going to be very frank, I shall 'hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may.' With all due respect to the eminent gentlemen who have indorsed this proposed fiscal system, I do not like it because it is too paternalistic.

Has Self-Government in View. "While this joint congressional com

mittee is not authorized to take action in regard to questions of local self-"From him who has not had shall be government, it would be unfortunate,

small property owners here now have a hard time even under existing conditions. "If the taxes here are doubled or tripled," said Mr. Noyes, "they will have just so much harder time."

Representative Gard asked Mr. Noyes why he suggested that the taxes might be doubled or tripled. Mr. Noyes replied that he hoped to show the committee that members of Congress attacking the half-and-half plan in the last Congress had intended to double or triple the taxes.

Mr. Noyes spoke of the purpose of the single tax, and said that under certain conditions it could be of great benefit. However, he said, the conditions which are to be cured by a single tax remedy are not prevalent here, and land is not held to the detriment of the small home owners.

He called as witnesses the great abundance of small home in the city of Washington.

He said that some single taxers want to destroy the half-and-half plan even wheat they know they could not substitute their own single-tax pian in its place.

Suggests Ideal Solution.

"What I have in mind as the ideal solution of the entire District problem seems absurd to many, because they hold on to certain beliefs which may be called historical prejudices. In a general way, the solution of the Disgeneral way, the solution of the District problem is simply to turn the city of Washington over to the people of Washington and let them run it to suit themselves, to let them tax themselves and to let them pay their own hills as other cities do, without bothering Congress about it, provided that the municipal government of Washington shall be so conducted as not to interfere with the functions and the paramount rights of the national government in the District of Columbia, and in every practicable way to co-operate with the national government in making Washington a great and glorious National Capital.

tal.

"But you say that municipal plan was tried before 1871, and proved to be a failure. You say the District is sure to go to the 'demnition bow-wows' unless its affairs, to the very smallest detail, are conducted by the national government. To which I reply, first, that municipal government in Washington prior to 1871 was not a failure, and, second, that conditions are so changed since 1871 that we may reasonably anticipate that municipal government here would be a much greater success in the future than in the past.

Ships carrying munitions to the allies from this port, for which six men have been indicted, was taken before United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall today.

Fay talked to William J. Flynn, chief of the secret service, for some time yesterday and was reported to have amplified materially the alleged confession he made to authorities when arrested. It was stated that Fay had offered to turn state's evidence when the five alleged co-conspirators are placed on trial.

Fay's reported offer to aid the gov-

Conditions Prior to 1871.

"Prior to 1871 Washington had small population and small taxable It was during this period that liberal federal support was nec essary to develop the city which had been laid out on such a magnificent scale by Maj. L'Enfant; but, in point of fact, as was pointed out in the brief of the citizens' committee, the federal

of the citizens' committee, the federal government did very little toward the development of the capital, and the little city of Washington came near bankrupting itself twice in its efforts to take care of the situation. Whatever failure there was prior to 1871 appears to have been on the part of the nation rather than the city.

The cardinal mistake made in the period of upheaval between 1871 and 1878 was in taking all power out of the hands of the city and flying to the other extreme of absolute federal control. It was discovered that large expenditures of money by the federal government could do much for the physical development of the National Capital, and the idea of local self-government and suffrage was allowed to Capital, and the idea of local seir-gov-ernment and suffrage was allowed to lapse. But out of it all there grew up the myth that while home rule and popular government are all right in other cities, they are out of place in Washington, because this is the Na-tional Capital.

Abolition Not Advocated.

"The Tax Reform Association has not advocated the abolition of the halfand-half system. In our brief we said cupled and maintained, first, as the nation's capital, and, second, as the nanicipality or community of local residents who are employed in the public service or are engaged in private pursuits. The city of Washington has been planned on a national scale, and if this is to be maintained it is manifestly unfair that the entire burden shall fall on the local residents. I cannot figure out how we could get along without a liberal contribution from the national Treasury for many years to come.

testimony of former Senator Blacked burn alone is sufficient to start a new priations for the District financing. He also declared that the part of the District financing. He also declared that they are the proposed for apprehension that Congress the continue to be generous in the subject of the District. He said that they are triends of the District. He said that they are triends of the District. He said that no one could be termed anyone here a memy of the District. He said that the control of the District is said that the control of the District. He said that the control of the District is said that the control of the District. He said that the form one could be termed anyone here a memy of the District. He said that the control of the District. He said that the control of the District. He said that the form one had no such that the form of the form

various wealthy citizens of Washing-

various weathly citizens of washing-ton that nothing be done which shall tend to raise taxes in the District. This is all very natural, but it is a little narrow. We shoud get a little broader view of what is needed to make Washington a model city.

"Among other things we need—
"I. To start with a right settlement of the fiscal relation with the national

or the ascal relation with the national government.

"2. Home rule and popular government.

"3. A righteous system of taxation.

"4. Great public works carried on by

"2. Home rule and popular government.

"3. A righteous system of taxation.

"4. Great public works carried on by the national government.

"5. The development of a model city.

"Justice, democracy, beauty, efficiency—these are the four corner stones on which we must build, and the greatest of these is justice.

"From comments made before this committee and in the public press it would appear that the single taxers are regarded by many as a menace. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The single taxers, of whom I am proud to be one, are really a little bunch of idealists, who have the wrongs and sorrows of humanity very much at heart, and whose insight into economic conditions enables them to see how we could abolish poverty and usher in universal prosperity by the observance of natural law in the economic world.

Foresees Ultimate Benefits.

Foresees Ultimate Benefits.

"So far as city building is concerned, the introduction of the single tax may cause a temporary depression in land values, but in the long run the results will be very beneficial. The single tax might more properly be called a tax exemption system. It involves the removal of all taxes from buildings and improvements, and would of course give a great stimulus to building operations. It would lower rents and the taxes on land values would be levied in proportion to privileges enjoyed by land owners. All that we can expect for many years to come is a gradual shifting of taxation from improvements to land values.

"In city building just taxation is a matter of great importance, and this is the special interest of the Tax Reform Association in this city. It is necessary, in the first place, to have equitable assessments. It is a strange fact that in the past there have been discriminations nearly everywhere in favor of the wealthy and against those least able to pay taxes.

"All taxes should be removed, not only from improvements, but from occupations. We have a lot of pitiful little litenses which must be paid by merchants and peddlers. These licenses only make the cost of living higher. After the single tax has knocked out the speculative element from land values, the people will have an opportunity to obtain homes at a lower cost, because land will cost less and buildings will be cheaper.

"Tax reformers are interested in public ownership."

RENO, Nev., November 15.—A decree of divorce on grounds of cruelty has been granted by the district court here to Lucy Wilson from Huntington Wilson. Mr. Wilson was assistant secretary of state under Philander C. Knox during the Taft administration.

Mr. Wilson brought the suit, alleging descrition, but the court denied him relative the decree to the wife, who set up a cross complaint, alleging of several years. She was allowed to resume her maiden name, Lucy Wartham James.

Steamer Thought Lost Reported Safe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 15.—

The Central News correspondent at The Hague says information has been granted to Lucy.

LONDON, November 15, 10 cause a temporary depression in land values, but in the long run the results

CLAIM VILLISTAS IN RETREAT. Occupation of Naco Is Announced

by the Carranzistas. The Carranza agency today announced the occupation of Naco. Villa troops fied toward Villaverde with 2,000 Carransa cavalry in pursuit,

CONFESSION OF FAY | BELIEVE KITCHENER IS PARTLY VERIFIED

Alleged Teuton Spy Taken Before U. S. Attorney Marshall in New York.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Robert MAY ACT WITH M. COCHIN man conspiracy to plant bombs on steam ships carrying munitions to the allies

Fay's reported offer to aid the gov ernment followed the return here washington of Chief Flynn and the United States district attorney. It was said that these two officials had verified much of what Fay had already told and that they came back with authorization to go ahead with their investigation.

Although no offer of immunity has yet been made to Fay in return for his testimony, it was believed that if he became a government witness he would be granted immunity and taken before the federal grand jury.

May Use Force.

before the federal grand jury.

New Indictments Probable. The government attorneys plan to at the use of forcible means, if other have new indictments against Fay and the other five filed as a result of the join the entents allies. The government attorneys plan to announcement by counsel for the deannouncement by counsel for the defendants that the validity of the present indictments would be contested on the ground that United States statutes had been stretched to cover happenings on foreign vessels on the high seas. If Mr. Marshall accepts Fay as a witness. It was said to be considered almost certain that Walter Scholz, Fay's brother-in-law and alleged coconspirator, also will offer to testify for the prosecution.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that Denys Cochin, a minister without portfolio in the new French cabinet, is expected to arrive there to day.

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MARYLAND LUTHERANS **BEGIN FALL SESSIONS**

Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Synod Is Being Held at

a few weeks to undergo special treat

Prince Albert, who is a midshipman in the British navy, was stricken with ap-pendicitis in August, 1914. After un-dergoing an operation he rejoined his ship in February of this year. He is twenty years old.

SHAH TO STAY IN PERSIA.

Country Reassured by Russia Protection Will Be Given. PETROGRAD, November 15, via Lon-

don .- Persia's Shah, having resolved to remain in Teheran in the hope of a favorable issue of the pourparlers between Persia and Russia, the population of Persia has been reassured, says etc., for commercial or industrial uses a telegram dated Friday at Teheran going to other parts of Mexico than and received here. The dispatch adds: "The Russian minister to Persia made a reassuring statement to the Russian colony, outlining the measures to be taken for the protection of life and property of individuals in the event of complications at Teheran."

CRUELTY BASIS OF DIVORCE. Court Grants Decree in Favor of

Mrs. Huntington Wilson.

RENO, Nev., November 15.—A decree of divorce on grounds of cruelty has been granted by the district court has RENO, Nev., November 15 .- A decree been granted by the district court here ton, Va., the officials of the school ton, Va., the officials of the school

Males of Fighting Age Held. WELLINGTON, New Zealand, November 15, via London, 11:57 a.m.—A decree has been issued by the government providing that no males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will be permitted hereafter to leave the country for destinations overseas without military permit.

Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The bond of the receiver was placed at \$2,000. Alexander J. Schwarz, president and treasurer of the concern, died suddenly October 16, 1915, and no one was left to manage its affairs, the court is told.

MAY SWAY GREECE

London Newspapers Say Britain Has Taken Best Means to Force Decision.

IN GRECIAN CAPITAL

ment in the London newspapers. Almost unanimously they agree that

May Use Force.

A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd says the Russian press is hinting

A dispatch to the Times from Athens

the real truth of the situation. It was added that M. Cochin probably would meet Earl Kitchener at Athens, and that their joint representations should have great weight with the Greek government.

No Impression in Sofia. BERLIN, November 15, by wireless to

Sayville, N. Y.—"Reports from Sofia say that Earl Kitchener's mission has sible for the British to obtain any im portant advantages at the Dardanelles or in Macedonia," says the Overseas News Agency. "General opinion is News Agency. "General opinion is that Gen. Kitchener was sent to the orient as a scapegoat on account of the British failure."

PARIS, November 15, 8:50 a.m.—The liberal party in Greece may not participate in the coming elections, although the matter has not yet been decided.

Former Premier Venizelos, leader of the party, so indicated to a deputation of merchants and manufacturers who came to him urging him to pursue his of merchants and manufacturers who came to him urging him to pursue his struggle against the opposing influences in Greek politics, a Havas dispatch from Athens states.

Replying to the deputation, M. Venizelos said he thought it would be preferable if the liberal party took no part in the approaching elections, as even if it obtained a majority in the chamber it could not carry through its program. The party, however, would decide definitely in a few days, he said.

LIQUOR JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Supreme Court Remands Kansas Case of Shipper for Prosecution.

The Supreme Court of the United States held today that a man who ships liquor from one state to another without labeling it as such in violation of law may be prosecuted in either state. It reversed the judgment of the Kansas federal court, which quashed an indictment against Joseph Freeman and remanded the case for prosecution Freeman was charged with shipping trunks full of liquor unlabeled from Joplin, Mo., to Cherokee, Kan.

RULING ON MILEAGE BOOK.

U. S. Supreme Court Settles Issue Over "Non-Transferable" Provision. A non-transferable railroad mileage book, sold under conditions that it would be forfeited if presented by any other than the original purchaser may not be forfeited if presented by the purchaser himself for transportation of

another person. The Supreme Court of the United States so held today in a case arising in South Carolina, where the railroad forfeited a mileage ticket a man pre-

sented for transportation of his wife. WILL PERMIT SHIPMENTS.

U. S. to Allow War Munitions Sent to Certain Parts of Mexico.

Instructions have been given to col

lectors of customs by the Secretary of the Treasury to permit shipments of munitions of war and of explosives, the states of Chihuahua and Sonora and the territory of lower California, Such shipments are permitted when consigned direct to the representatives of the defacto government and the official character of the consignee is certified to by the local representative of that government stationed at the port of shipment.

Oldest Graduate of Hampton. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., November 15 Booker T. Washington was the old

memorial services will shortly be held at the institution in honor of his Colored churches in Newport News, where Dr. Washington was well known, received the news of his death during last night's service, and resolutions of respect were adopted in several of them.

stated today, and it is probable that

them.

Before becoming a student in the Hampton Normal School, Dr. Washington, then a boy, served as soda fountain boy in a store at the corner of King and Queen streets in Hampton. To Attend Dr. Washington's Funeral.

President Samuel M. Newman and Secretary George W. Cook of Howard University are to attend the funeral of Dr. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Ala., Wednesday as the representatives of the local university. They were selected at a meeting of the trustees of the university held today and plan to leave this evening. They expect to arrive in Tuskegee tomorrow evening.

J. R. Hoover Named Receiver. Justice Anderson of the District Su me Court today appointed J. Ray mond Hoover as receiver of the Alex-ander J. Schwarz Company, which conducted a real estate business at 1927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The

Christiani Drug Co.,

426 9th Street N.W.

Specials for Tuesday and Wednesday

25c Tyree's Antiseptic Powder

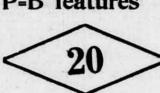
25c Sal Hepatica

	Tyree's Antiseptic Towner	130
75c	Mellin's Food	520
50c	Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur	310
	Kolynos Paste	160
	Pompeian Massage Cream	28
15c	Listerine	90
25c	Listerine	15
50c	Lilac Cerate	29
35c	Lapactic Pills, 100 in box	23
50c	Diana Complexion Powder	29
25c	Kohler's Antidote	160
25c	Williams' Shaving Powder	17
25c	Ever Ready Shaving Stick	150
25c	Resinol Soap	180
50c	Poslam	38
75c	Bellans (Papayans)	550
25c	Omega Oil	16
25c	Tooth Brushes	18
35c	Rubberset Tooth Brushes	190
25c	Rubberset Shaving Brushes	17
50c	Rubberset Shaving Brushes	32
10c	Epsom Salts, lb	6
15c	Powdered Borax, lb	8
15c	Bicarbonate Soda, lb	8
40c	Spirits Camphor, 4 oz	210
25c	Tincture Iodine, 2 oz	17
25c	Camphorated Oil, 3 oz	150
25c	Chloroform Liniment, 3 oz	160
40c	Castor Oil, half pint	250
20c	Glycerine, 2 oz	120
20c	Denatured Alcohol, pint	100
25c	Witch Hazel, pint	150
60c	Bay Rum, pint	360
25c	Dobell Solution, pint	150
200	Gum Camphor, 4 oz	140
350	Ess. Pepsin, 4 oz	200
25c	Arbuckle's Ground Coffee, lb	170
200		WAS CINED
	We Recommend Because it gives complete relief	from

Parker, Bridget & Co.

25c size, 19c. 50c size, 38c

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Cocoanut Fiber for Bulbs
10c & 25c per 10c & 25c per pkg. Spanish Iris......15c per doz. Fertilizer for Plants & Lawns English Iris......40c per doz.
Poeticus Narcissus....20c doz. Soil for repotting plants 25c per pkg.

30c Doz. Flower Pots, All Sizes

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